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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/603,099	06/19/2003	Bohdan Konstantyn Zabawskyj	P1770US00	8416
27160 7590 09/04/2007 PATENT ADMINISTRATOR KATTEN MUCHIN ROSENMAN LLP 1025 THOMAS JEFFERSON STREET, N.W. EAST LOBBY: SUITE 700 WASHINGTON, DC 20007-5201			EXAMINER THIER, MICHAEL	
			ART UNIT 2617	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 09/04/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/603,099	ZABAWSKYJ ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Michael T. Thier	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 July 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 25-47 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 25-47 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)          | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-24 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 25-29, 31-32, 35-41, 43-44 and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kalavade et al. (US 2003/0051041) in view of Takeuchi (US 2003/0134615).

**Regarding claims 1 and 36.** Kalavade teaches Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) gateway system (abstract, par. 10-12).

an access gateway connected to a server; (figure 9 item 52)

a session controller connected to said access gateway; (figure 9 item 10)

a charging element connected to said session controller; (figure 9 billing modules, further see par 229, i.e. the CBG generates charging information.)

a rating element connected to said session controller; (figure 9 billing modules)

an interface connected to said access gateway for connecting a mobile handset to said access gateway via said interface; (figure 9, see the line connected between

items 50 and 52, i.e. there must be some type of interface to allow them to connect, further see par. 216)

a computing device connected to said access gateway via a WLAN access network; (figure 9 item 50, connected through the wireless hotspot.)

said system being configured to perform a method for providing access to said server from said computing device, comprising the steps of:

receiving at said access gateway authentication information for a subscriber associated with said computing device; (par. 185-187)

sending a first message from said access gateway to said mobile handset; (par. 189, i.e. the secret token sent to the users phone.) and,

if a reply to said first message is received from said subscriber then permitting said computing device access said server; (par. 190-191) and

if no reply to said first message is received, then denying said computing device to access said server. (see par. 190-191, the CBG validates the user in the user returns the secret, therefore it will not be validated if the secret is not returned and thus access will be denied.)

However, he does not specifically disclose that the system having a configurable interval, which the system will wait for the reply message to be received within.

Takeuchi teaches an authentication system for use with mobile phones (title and abstract). He teaches the idea that the device must return a response in a given time period or the authentication will fail and access will be denied (see par. 97 and figure 6 items s210 and s215) As seen in figure 6, and in par. 97, he teaches that if a reply (i.e.

the authentication information) is received in the given time period the service is provided to the user, and if no authentication information is received within the configurable interval (i.e. predetermined or given time period), then the service is denied.

Therefore it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to utilize the teachings of Takeuchi with the teachings as in Kalavade. The motivation for doing so would have been to ease the steps of authentication and restrain unauthorized access to the services. (Takeuchi, end of abstract)

**Regarding claims 25 and 37.** Kalavade teaches the access gateway comprises an authentication, authorization and accounting gateway. (figure 9 item 54)

**Regarding claims 26 and 38.** Kalavade teaches the server is an AAA server in figure 9 item 54.

**Regarding claims 27-28 and 39-40.** Kalavade further teaches the interface is a smpp interface and the first message is a short message in par. 193. (i.e. The password is sent to the users phone using an SMS message, thus there must be an SMS interface.)

**Regarding claims 29 and 41.** Kalavade further teaches the interface is a USSD gateway in par. 193, 197, and 203.

**Regarding claims 31 and 43.** Kalavade further teaches the idea of sending an instruction from the access gateway to the charging element representing charging details associated with access of the server by the computing device in figure 32. (see

the usage information accounting request message sent to the CBG from the router, further see par. 414-416.)

**Regarding claims 32 and 44.** Kalavade further teaches charging details include incrementing a charge associated with Charging Detail Records (CDR). (par. 61)

**Regarding claims 35 and 47.** Kalavade further teaches using an HLR to access the USSD gateway in figure 21, see item 12.

4. Claims 30 and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the grounds of rejection as applied to claims 1 and 36 above, and further in view of Schlieben et al. (US 2003/0096605).

**Regarding claims 30 and 42.** Kalavade and Takeuchi teach the limitations of the previous claims.

However, they fail to distinctly disclose the limitations where a second message from the handset is received that includes instructions to modify the subscriber preferences associated with said access of the server via the gateway.

Schlieben teaches the idea of a user of a wireless device being able to edit or change preferences such as a "User Defined Blacklist" in par. 405. The idea of the user adjusting a blacklist reads on changing subscriber preferences associated with access to the server since it is well known in the art that a blacklist would be a list of users who are unable to access the network.

Therefore it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to utilize the teachings of Schlieben with the teachings as in the

combination of Kalavade and Takeuchi. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow the user to create lists of users who can and cannot access the network.

5. Claims 33-34 and 45-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the grounds of rejection as applied to claims 31 and 43 above and in further view of Brown et al. (US 2003/0112936).

**Regarding claims 33-34 and 45-46.** Kalavade, Takeuchi, and Schlieben teach the limitations of the previous claims.

However, they do not specifically disclose the idea that the access to the WLAN can be paid for using vouchers, credit card, or a prepaid account. The examiner would like to note that these are well known and obvious features in the communication billing art, and would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention. However, to clearly show these limitations the secondary reference Brown is provided below.

Brown teaches a billing system, method, and program (abstract) which allows for all three of these types of payments. See par. 47 where he explains using vouchers to pay for minutes, and par. 126 for using a prepaid account, and finally par. 136 for using a credit card.

Therefore it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to utilize the payment methods as in Brown with the system and method of authentication and billing in Kalavade, Takeuchi, and Schlieben. The

motivation for doing so would have been to allow for a variety of payment methods, fitting all subscribers needs.

### ***Conclusion***

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

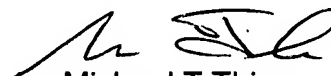
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael T. Thier whose telephone number is (571) 272-2832. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 8am-5pm.



If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Duc Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-7503. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



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8/23/2007



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